General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 February 2005

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 161

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/59/L.20/Rev.1)*]

59/54. Andean Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Aware of the determination of the States members of the Andean Community to preserve their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, promote peaceful coexistence in the Andean region and develop their relations in conditions of peace, self-determination and freedom,

Bearing in mind the commitment of the States members of the Andean Community to promote political, economic, social and cultural integration and cooperation in order to contribute to the sustainable long-term peace, security and balanced and harmonious development of the Andean region,

Noting its resolution 58/317 of 5 August 2004, by which it reaffirmed the central role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of international cooperation,

Recognizing the Declaration of San Francisco de Quito on the Establishment and Development of the Andean Zone of Peace,[1] adopted in Quito on 12 July 2004 by the Heads of State of the member countries of the Andean Community within the framework of the fifteenth Andean Presidential Council, which sets forth the purpose of establishing a zone of peace within the geographical area comprising the territories, airspace and waters under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), as a nuclear, chemical and biological weapons-free zone, as well as the objective of definitively eradicating anti-personnel mines in the Andean Community, by which the necessary conditions will be developed to permit the peaceful and agreed resolution of conflicts of any nature whatsoever, as well as the causes thereof,

Noting with satisfaction that the Andean Zone of Peace is based on the responsible exercise by citizens of democratic values, principles and practices, the rule of law, human rights, social justice, human development, eradicating poverty, social exclusion and inequity, national sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs, as well as on Andean identity, the promotion of relations of friendship and cooperation for all-round development, the culture of peace, joint efforts to prevent

[1] A/59/235, annex II.

and counteract both conventional and new threats to security, and the joint quest for a fairer and more equitable international order,

Stressing that the Andean Zone of Peace represents a continuous and participatory effort of the States members of the Andean Community aimed at promoting growing commonality among Governments, public opinion, political parties and civil society with regard to widely shared objectives and values,

Also stressing the progress achieved by the States that comprise the Andean Community in matters of security, peace and confidence-building on the basis of a democratic and non-offensive conception of external security through the adoption, on 10 July 2004, of decision 587, containing the Andean Common External Security Policy Guidelines, as well as Andean norms to promote cooperation and coordination in regard to initiatives for fostering efforts to combat the global problem of drugs and associated crimes, and to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

Noting that decision 552, entitled "Andean plan to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects", adopted on 25 June 2003, is the first binding subregional instrument derived from the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,[2] adopted in 2001,

Considering that peace, security and mutual trust are essential requirements for achieving sustainable and long-term political, economic, social and cultural development,

Persuaded of the need to contribute to the maintenance of the Andean Community as a region free of weapons of mass destruction – nuclear, chemical, biological and toxin – as well as to the definitive eradication of anti-personnel mines in the Andean Community,

Recognizing the importance of promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Andean Community for the benefit of the entire human race and, in particular, the peoples of the Andean Community,

Convinced that the establishment of the Andean Zone of Peace will contribute considerably to the strengthening of international peace, security and trust and to the promotion of the purposes and principles on which the Charter of the United Nations and international law are based,

1. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the Declaration of San Francisco de Quito on the Establishment and Development of the Andean Zone of Peace,[1] which establishes the geographical area comprising the territories, airspace and waters under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the States members of the Andean Community as the Andean Zone of Peace, to be pursued in accordance with the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)[3] and other international conventions on the matter;

2. *Calls upon* all States to support the States that comprise the Andean Community in promoting the principles and purposes provided for by the Declaration of San Francisco de Quito;

---

[2] See *Report on the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

3. *Encourages* the States members of the Andean Community to make every effort to ensure the early fulfilment of the commitments arising from the Declaration of San Francisco de Quito.

65th plenary meeting
2 December 2004